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VOL. XVII., NO. 17.

# WEEKLY PEOPLE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1907.

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## SNAP SHOTS

OF EVENTS OF THE DAY.

The Mine Workers "Getting Wise"—Magistrates Emulating Labor Fakirs—President McCrea Letting Out Secret—Trust "Busting"—"Altogether Out of Keeping."

The Anthracite Coal Operators announce that the Board of Conciliation, now for the first time has a clean docket. The Board has existed four years and has had under consideration 159 causes of differences between employers and employees, 146 of which cases were submitted by the mine workers. The present clean docket is pointed to by the Operators as proof abundant that the miners, at least, are fully satisfied with conditions. The more plausible presumption is, that four years' experience with the submission of 146 cases has taught the miners that the so-called Board of Conciliation is no more nor less than one of the Mine Operators' administrative departments, hence their refusal to submit any more grievances to the Board. If this presumption is correct, the miners have now reached a point from which they should be able to take effective measures toward remedying their grievances.

The New York Board of Magistrates have petitioned for an increase of their salaries from \$7,000 to \$9,000 per year. In their agitation among the magistrates for the adoption of this demand, Magistrate Steinert and Magistrate Barlow declared: "We should petition for this increase, because \$9,000 per year is fair and reasonable for the work we do." The leaders as well as the ranks of "aristocratic" trade unions, in speaking

of their bonuses for keeping the working class misguided and down, have long referred to those bonuses as "wages, fair and reasonable." Tis fitting that all who ply the same trade should use the same language.

James McCrea, president of the P. R. R., says low rates don't make traffic. He is right. Neither do low rates or high rates affect the railroad workers' wages. Low rates simply mean less profit to railroad capitalists and more profit to other capitalists. What is dignified as a "rate war" is nothing but the vulgar bumping of the heads of capitalists in their scramble for the profits that flow from the wage labor of the working class.

"Altogether out of keeping with the rest of the building" is the comment of Lawson Purdy on the plaster ornaments substituted for marble in the Hall of Records. When will the working class of the country realize that the parasitic capitalist class, and its reflexes, the grafting capitalist political parties, are "altogether out of keeping" with the rest of the industrial edifice and hurl them off their backs?

Now the Inter-Met. traction trust is to be "busted." Is the hue and cry over a new attempt to set back industrial evolution to be used to cover up the failure of the old ones?

## THE WAR

"Nineteen United States Battleships to the Pacific"; "Japan Equipping for War"—such are the dispatches that are cropping up. What does it all mean? What's the why of their wherefore, culminating with the latest news: "A Japanese Spy Caught at Fort Rosencrans"? The answer is no secret to him who has fathomed the mystery of the yell that goes up of the preparations for war that are made by the leaders of craft unions the moment an attempt is made at organizing the masses of the unorganized whom craft Unionism is structurally bound to keep out of the pale of Unionism.

Craft Unionism breeds the potential "scab." By refusing admission in its ranks to applicants, the craft Union seeks to keep the jobs for its own members. The members of the craft thus excluded do not propose to lie down and die according to "Union Rules." They

propose to live. To live through the Union being forbidden them, they then seek to live despite the Union, and are then termed "scabs." In the struggle between a so-called Union and the craftsmen, whom it keeps out of its fold, the Union enjoys a certain advantage—the superstition concerning the mere word "Union." Organize these unorganized, clothe them with the word "Union" and the advantage ceases. Hence the spectacle that the mere organizing of the unorganized is a cause for war in the mind of the craft Union leader. It is similar in this matter of the approaching war with Japan.

The United States has long been an exporter to Japan and China. Exports are made mainly to countries that do not produce the exported article. The export business of the United States to China and Japan was a thriving one. The

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United States

## WOMAN UNDER CAPITALISM

By Mary Solomon, New York City.

What! Stop grinding, pulling and shaking, striving to tear our chains, because we are few and feeble! Because we have not the means? Does that lessen our oppression, our misery in wage slavery? Should it lessen our efforts and discourage us from fighting that wonderful and great battle for Liberty and Equality? Should it keep us from sacrificing our time and energy and our lives if necessary? Is the lion chained less a lion? No! The lion chained is no less a lion. Women, though twice slaves, let us, with all our might, try to break the chains of slavery that are about us. If in our time we don't succeed, we will raise our children from the very cradle with the proper spirit for that grand and beautiful cause—for the emancipation of the Working Class—for the Socialist Commonwealth. And as for us let everybody know that though slaves, we are at least aware and ashamed of it.

Is slavery not yet clear to us? Can we not see what is coming? Are we not forced out when very young from our homes into shops, mills and factories? Are we not the same, though less numerous than men in industries? Are we not competing with each other? Does the capitalist not take advantage of that unavoidable competition? Do we not have to send our children to do the work of a man and often put their father or other children's fathers out of work? Does it not seem clear to us that women, as human beings, have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but are deprived of them by the capitalist class?

Do we not see our children, the pride of motherhood, like a flower before it begins to grow, put into darkness, unbearable heat, and brought to destruction? Our ideal, our pride, our happiness, our joy, our lives, our very souls, would we sacrifice for them—and yet! Yet we must give them up when young, as a heavy yearly blood-tribute to the capitalist army. Why are the capitalists so cruel? The capitalists are not considered as such, but are they not? Women should no more remain uninterested in this question. It concerns them most, on their own account, and on account of the little ones they bring forth. Let us see how the working woman can enjoy the rights she is entitled to.

Think of the working woman who could enjoy life, when, before she has time to know where she is and what she is, is put into the dark, most horrible and most detestable sweat shop. Think of the working woman who could enjoy liberty when she is afraid of an improvement or invention being made which will displace her, or is in fear that she has produced too much and will soon be out of work and face starvation? Think of a working woman who could be happy, and know that the child she bears

## PENNA. S. L. P.

Holds State Convention And Nominates Wm. Krumm for State Treasurer.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 7.—The Pennsylvania State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was called to order in the Allegheny County Section headquarters, No. 2109 Sarah street, by the secretary of the State Committee, David T. Lentz. W. H. Thomas was elected temporary chairman, and D. T. Lentz temporary secretary.

J. H. McConnell, E. J. Drugmand, and J. M. Laepple were then elected as a committee on credentials. The committee on credentials reported that four delegates were without credentials and recommended the seating of all. On motion the recommendations of the committee on credentials were approved.

The following were the delegates present:

J. M. Laepple, Allentown; A. Clever, Braddock; J. Clark, Pittsburg; E. J. Drugmand, Imperial; Giovanni Endrizzi, Amadio Mori, and Wm. H. Thomas of Blythdale; J. A. McConnell, Wilkinsburg, and A. Zikmund, of Braddock.

On motion the convention went into the election of permanent officers, as follows: W. H. Thomas, of Blythdale, chairman; E. J. Drugmand, of Imperial, vice-chairman; D. T. Lentz, of Pittsburg, and J. Clark, Pittsburg, permanent secretaries.

The following committees were then elected: Constitution, J. Clark, A. Mori, and W. H. Thomas; Resolutions, A. Clever, J. M. Laepple and J. A. McConnell; Officers' Report, J. M. Laepple, A. Zikmund, and G. Endrizzi; Ways and Means. On motion the convention acted on this committee.

Secretary's report: Total cash received since last convention:

Due Agitation	
Stampation	Total
Section Allegheny Co.	\$267.75
Section Erie	\$125.25
Section Allentown	\$406.10
Section Erie	16.80
Section Allentown	13.25
Section Erie	30.05

## ROGERS STRIKE WON

### PATERSON LOCOMOTIVE WORKS YIELD TO I. W. W.

Splendid Seven Weeks' Struggle Crowned with Success—Victory Will Give I. W. W. Organization a Boom—Two Silk Strikes Still On—An Amusing Incident in One Mill.

Paterson, N. J., July 11.—The strike of Locomotive Workers' L. U. 22, I. W. W. is won, all demands of the strikers having been conceded to. The strike lasted seven full weeks. The American Locomotive Company tried all methods generally resorted to by such powerful concerns to defeat the strikers, but it is about time.

"Ye wives be in subjection to your own husbands and let them behold your chaste conversation coupled with fear," is not meant for the thinking woman, neither can she think who believes it so. Women are as capable of thinking and acting for themselves as men are; why then be in subjection? The capitalists hold on to the theory of woman's inferiority, and want the worker to do the same, because it suits him. We take the opposite stand and are sure that we can think and act freely without letting belief hinder us.

Women have a great deal of work to do, with which they will help their brothers in bringing about emancipation. Should women be wholly ignorant about Socialism, it would be just so much more difficulty in bringing it about. In these days, when workingmen, women and children are in the industries, all as wage-workers, without exception—they must also know and take part in their class interests without exception. And be not deceived as to the class struggle. In order to free ourselves from double slavery we must understand our position under the capitalist system, then our children's position, and, lastly, organize in a class conscious body ready to take part in the bringing about of a system which shall first of all let our children grow and develop their talents, before they will have to render any service to society which will be due of them only after they have reached their full age and received the education which our children now lack. Then, as good men and women under good circumstances, they will have to do their share of work and produce what they must consume. There will be no place for idlers and non-producers there. "He that works shall eat, if he (or she) would not work, neither shall he (or she) eat." Women then will not be a man's and an employer's slave but an intelligent, independent, self-relying person who, after having taken part in the struggle, will enjoy the fruits, the outcome of their aim in the Socialist Republic.

This plant turns out eight giant locomotives per week under normal conditions. The men are jubilant over their victory, and the I. W. W. is the talk of the town. It is expected that this victory will give the growth of the Industrial Workers of the World among metal and machinery workers the same impetus that the silk strike victories in the early spring gave to the growth of I. W. W. silk workers' organizations. Two strikes in the silk industry are still in progress. The hearing before vice-chancellor Bergen of New Jersey on showing cause why the temporary injunction against Branch I, L. U. 152, I. W. W. should not be made permanent will take place Monday, July 15, in Jersey City.

An incident that shows the spirit of I. W. W. men and women occurred in one of the mills, and is well worth while relating. All weavers in that mill joined the I. W. W. except one woman, who positively refused to join the organization. The shop committee was instructed to notify the firm that they would not work with her. When the committee came into the office they were told that no committees were wanted in the office, that, if the weavers had any complaints to make the firm would deal with them directly. The committee returned to the mill and notified the weavers, whereupon all the workers, men and women, decided to oblige the firm and comply with the request. They came down into the office, two hundred of them, in a body. The firm changed its mind and was only too willing to deal with the shop committee.

The woman who would not join the I. W. W. was discharged.

R. K.

Total expenditure since last convention: For month of June, 1906, \$6.59; Third quarter of 1906, \$86.05; Fourth quarter of 1906, \$81.76; First quarter of 1907, \$1.81; Second quarter of 1907, 77.40; Total expenses, \$323.61.

Summary of expenses: Agitation, \$2.65; Due stamps, \$136.50; Labor News Co. dept., \$40.84; Literature, \$13.35; Supplies, \$8.45; Donation Moving Fund, \$10.00; Loan to I. W. W., \$5.00; Current expense, \$107.02; Total expenses, \$323.61.

Total cash received, \$313.55; Balance June 6th, 1906, \$80.57; Total, cash, \$74.12; Total expense, \$323.61; Cash on hand July 7th, 1907, \$250.51; Due stamps on hand 75.

The report of delegates was then called for. On the whole they showed an encouraging amount of activity throughout the State, and the necessity of employing a State organizer.

David T. Lentz, State Sec'y.

William Krumm was nominated to be the candidate of the S. L. P. of Pa. for the office of State Treasurer at the next State election.

The S. E. C. was given the power of nominating another candidate in the event of Comrade Krumm declining.

A recess was taken at 1 P. M. Convention called to order at 2 P. M.

The report of the various committees were then taken up. The resolution committee recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolution No. 1. That the S. L. P. of Pa. in convention assembled, July 7, 1907, asserts its adherence to the adopted as read.

## WAGES AND THE FAMILY

[Adapted from Kautsky.]

Wages can never rise so high as to make it impossible for the capitalist to carry on his business and live; under such circumstances, it would be more profitable for the capitalist to give up his business. Consequently, the wages of the workingman can never rise high enough to equal the value of his product. They must always be below that, so as to leave a surplus; it is only the prospect of a surplus that moves the capitalist to purchase labor power. It is therefore evident that in the capitalist social system the wages of the workers can never rise high enough to put an end to the exploitation of labor.

This surplus, which the capitalist class appropriates, is larger than is usually imagined. It covers not only the "profits" of the manufacturer but many other items that are usually credited to the cost of production and exchange. It covers, for instance, rent, interest on loans, salaries, merchant's profits, taxes, etc. All these have to be covered with the surplus, or the excess of the value of the product over the wages of the workingman. It is evident that this surplus must be a considerable one if a concern is to "pay"; the exploitation of the workingman must be great, even where the wages are high. It is clear that the wages of the workingman cannot rise high enough to be even approximately equal to the value of his product. The capitalist wages system means, under all circumstances, the thorough exploitation of the working class. It is impossible to abolish this exploitation without abolishing the system itself.

Accordingly, the labor of women and children does not only lower the necessities of the workingman but it also diminishes his capacity for resistance in that it overstocks the labor market; owing to both these circumstances it lowers the wages of the workingman. The labor of woman in productive pursuits betokens the total destruction of the family life of the workingman, without substituting for it a higher form of family relationship. The capitalist system of production does not yet generally destroy the single household of the workingman, but robs it of all its bright, and leaves only its dark sides. The activity of woman to-day in industrial pursuits does not mean to her freedom from household duties; it means to her an increase of her former burden by a new one. But we cannot serve two masters. The household of the workingman suffers whenever his wife must help to earn the daily bread. What present society puts in the place of the individual household and family which it destroys, are miserable substitutes: soup-houses and day nurseries, where the offals of the physical and mental sustenance of the rich are cast to the lower classes.

In general, wages must be high enough to keep the workingman in a condition to work, or, to speak more accurately, they must be high enough to secure to the capitalist the measure of labor-power he needs. In other words, wages must be high enough, not only to keep the workingman in a condition to work, but also in a condition to produce children who may be able to replace him. It follows that the industrial development has a tendency that is most pleasing to the capitalist, to wit, to lower the necessities of the workingman in order that his wages may be lower in proportion.

There was a time when skill and strength were requisites for a workingman. The period of apprenticeship was then long, the cost of his training considerable. Now, however, the progress made in the division of labor and the system of machinery render skill and strength in production more and more superfluous; they make it possible to substitute unskilled and cheap workmen for skilled ones; and consequently, to substitute weak women and even children in the place of men. Already in the early stages of manufacture this tendency is perceptible; but not until machinery is introduced into production

Committee on constitution recommended that the present constitution be adopted, with the exception of Section 6, which should be stricken out, and the following substituted:

"That we recommend that members of the S. L. P. become members of the Industrial Workers of the World."

On motion the recommendations of the constitution committee were accepted, and constitution adopted.

Resolution No. 2. That we direct the S. E. C. as soon as possible to place an organizer in the State, and that he be instructed to emphasize the importance of economic organization on class lines, as an essential part of the Socialist Movement.

Resolution No. 3. Whereas, a contention has arisen in regard to the action of the N. E. C. and the actions of the Editor of the official organ of the S. L. P. wherein the National Committeeman of Pa. asserts that the N. E. C. has renounced its right to supervise the publication of certain matters in *The People*; and

Whereas, there are no evidences of such actions of the N. E. C., therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Convention of the S. L. P. of Pa. in meeting assembled express its full confidence in the integrity, loyalty and honor of the N. E. C. and in the truthfulness and integrity of the Editor of *The People*.

On motion the resolutions were

adopted as read.

for the purpose of making easy the separation of the mothers from their babies, such a society has the effrontry to accuse the Socialist of contemplating the abolition of the family simply because they, basing their opinion upon the fact that the "family" has ever been one of the reflexes of the system of production, foresee that further changes in that system must also result in a more perfect system of family relationship.

And, hand in hand with the accusation on the subject of the family bonds goes the accusation that Socialists aim at a community of wives. This charge is as false as the other. Socialists, on the contrary, maintain that just the reverse of a community of wives, and of all sexual oppression and license, to wit, ideal love, will be the foundation of matrimonial connections in a Socialist Commonwealth, and that pure love can only prevail in such a system. What, on the other hand, do we see to-day?

The irrational system of modern production tears the sexes apart. It builds up she-towns in New England and towns in the mining districts of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and the further West, thereby directly promoting and inducing prostitution as a natural and inevitable result. Furthermore, helpless women, forced to earn their living in the factories, shops and mines fall a prey to capitalist cupidity; the capitalist takes advantage of their inexperience, offers them wages too slight for their support, and hints at, or even brazenly refers them to, prostitution as a means of supplementing their income. Everywhere, the increase of female labor in industry is accompanied by an increase of prostitution. In the modern State, where Christianity is preached and piety is at a premium, many a "thriving" branch of industry is found whose working women are paid so poorly that they would be compelled to starve unless they prostituted themselves; and wonderful to say, in such instances the capitalist will ever be heard to protest that these small wages are indispensable to enable him to compete successfully in the market, and to maintain his establishment in a "thriving" condition. Prostitution is as old as the contrast between the rich and the poor. At one time, however, prostitutes constituted a middle class between beggars and thieves; they were then an article of luxury, which society indulged in, but the loss of which would in no way have endangered its existence. To-day, however, it is no longer the females of the slums alone, but working women who are compelled to sell their bodies for money. This later sale is no longer simply a matter of luxury; it has become one of the foundations upon which production is carried on. Under the capitalist system of production, prostitution becomes a pillar of society. What the defenders of this social system falsely charge Socialists with, is the very thing they are guilty of themselves: Community of wives is a feature of capitalism. Indeed such deep roots has this system of community of wives cast in modern society that its representatives agree in declaring prostitution to be a necessary thing. They cannot understand that the abolition of the proletarian implies the abolition of prostitution. So deep are they sunk in intellectual stagnation that they can not conceive a social system without community of wives. But be it noted, community of wives has ever been an invention of the upper layer of society, never the proletariat. The community of wives is one of the modes of exploiting the proletariat; it is not Socialism; it is the exact opposite of Socialism.

### PATERSON I. W. W. STRIKE.

Paterson, N. J., July 7.—The following amounts have been received for the striking members of Locomotive Workers' Union No. 22, I. W. W. Silk Workers' Industrial Union

152, Br. 4, I. W. W., Paterson, N. J. \$100.00

Silk Workers' Industrial Union

152, Br. 1, I. W. W., Paterson, N. J. 100.00

District Council

100.00

Silk Workers' Industrial Union

152, I. W. W., Br. 2, Paterson, N. J. 50.00

Silk Workers' Industrial Union

152, I. W. W., Br. 3, Paterson, N. J. 25.00

Michael Durkin, Paterson, N. J. 1.00

J. C. Butterworth, Paterson, N. J. 1.00

A. Leonard, Paterson, N. J. 1.00

E. Besselman, Newport, R. I. 1.00

L. U. No. 30, I. W. W., Newport News 5.00

District Council, I. W. W., Cincinnati, O. 5.00

L. U. 234, W. F. of M., Victor, Colo. 10.00

L. U. 53, I. W. W., Cleveland, Ohio 5.00

Fritz Brauchman, Pleasantville, N. Y. 1.00

L. U. 372, I. W. W., Patti, Pa. 5.00

L. U. 43, I. W. W., Buffalo, N. Y. 2.50

L. U. 11, W. F. of M., Gem, Idaho 25.00

L. U. 155, I. W. W., Phoenix, B. C. 5.00

L. U. 155, I. W. W., Anaconda, Mont. 10.00

L. U. No. 1, I. W. W., Schenectady, N. Y. 10.00

L. U. No. 232, United Brewery Workers 5.00

L. U. 157, I. W. W., New Bedford, Mass. 5.00

L. U. 228

## CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear Little Comrades:

In last Sunday's Children's Hour, you were asked to write a short composition on "Who will do the dirty work under the Co-operative Commonwealth?" To make it easier for you we will change it to "How will the dirty work be done under the Co-operative Commonwealth?" The best will be printed in the People, and a prize of a picture of Karl Marx will be awarded the writer. Other good ones will be printed, too.

Now, little workers, must I repeat that every little mite of yours is eagerly looked for by Aunt Anetta? It is just for this purpose that the Children's Hour was started. So help in whatever way you possibly can. If you have any suggestions at all, questions, etc., perhaps you have found a good poem or story, send it along. Write them out on one side of the paper, in ink, and address them to

AUNT ANNETTA.

The Young Socialist Club's letter heads are out. We sell them for just what they cost us, 3 for one cent. Send in your order to Secretary August Gleiford, 710 Cornelia street, Brooklyn.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL ON WAR.

Ex for war, I call it murder.

There you hav it plain an' flat;

I don't want to go no furder

Than my Testymont for that.

God has sed so plump and fairly,

It's as long as it is broad

An' you've got to get up airly

If you want to take in God.

Taint your eppylets an' feathers

Make the thing a grain more right;

Taint a-follerin' your bell-wethers

Will excuse ye in his sight.

If you take a sword an' drow it

An' go steek a feller thru,

Guv'ment ain't to answer for it—

God'll send the bill to you.

The working class is responsible for the conditions under which they live, as they have the power, with their votes and the I. W. W. to smash the system and rear the Socialist Republic.

He who would be free himself must strike the blow.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

When little Penelope and Oceanicus went to school they never once had to spell those awful hard words you see above.

The thirteen American colonies were then nothing else but thirteen colonies. Each had its own interest according to its particular important industry or occupation.

They had very little or no trade with each other. They had most of their trade with Europe. They thought they had very little in common with each other.

The French and Indian war was fought for a large tract of land that lay between the strip of land occupied by the colonies and the Mississippi River. Both England and France claimed it. War began and the colonists found themselves fighting to protect their property. They fought among themselves, too, for honor or position. Benjamin Franklin did not fight for his country with a gun. His weapon was the pen. He printed very striking articles as well as pictures in his own paper.

Once he had a picture of a black snake all cut up. Each part wriggled by it-

self. Underneath it said "United we stand, divided we fall." The colonies united. They won the battle.

They learned that in unity is strength. It was a dearly paid-for lesson but it was worth while. They learned that by being united they were stronger against the enemy.

This lesson they put to use during the American Revolution and you know who won.

After the Declaration of Independence Franklin, Jefferson and Adams suggested that they have this emblem on their coinage:

"E Pluribus Unum"—"One from many" That is, the thirteen colonies united into one, a much stronger and better country.

You can see the lesson of this story is very good for to-day. The working people of every color, creed, or nation must unite. Then, with the ballot and the strength of strikes, who says they will not succeed? Capitalism, like all other tyranny must die.

E Pluribus Unum, for all of us.

TO THE AMERICAN GIRLS.

It was during the dark period of the Revolution you have learned of the trials and tribulations of the soldiers at Valley Forge. For some time there had been no victory. The men in camp were no less discouraged than their brothers at home.

All seemed most dark. No food, no clothes; heavy snow-laden forests for the men to tramp through. No money for relief. At home these matters made things far worse. The Tories succeeded.

One night, a bitter cold night, several men now prominent in history, met at John Adam's home. It was a typical colonial house, well built, but little of modern "comfort."

They closed the doors and windows tight, drew their chairs close to the big log fire, and spoke in whispers. For they knew not who might have followed to listen. (Sounds like Russia or Colorado, does it not?).

They discussed the war; their defeats and a few victories. There was suffering of want at home and at camp. The men were beginning openly to refuse to fight if certain demands were not granted. No money and little help were coming from abroad. It was dark indeed!

The men decided to report that the fight for freedom could not be carried on any longer. They hung their heads. Tears of sorrow flowed down their manly faces. When—

The door opened. Mrs. Adams stood on the threshold, her finger raised.

"Cowards!" she almost hissed. "Traitors to the cause of Freedom! Was it into such hands we placed our hopes! Shall you at this moment, which is the darkness before dawn, shall you now betray us? No!

"Was it for this our mothers crossed the 'Sea of Darkness', braved its stormy waves, struggled with want and sickness, stood against Indian and wild beast for the smallest ray of freedom? And now, when the child is almost born you will strangle it! No, every wife, mother, sister and sweetheart of yours will take otherwise, nuff sed.

"Go back to your friends and carry to them the message of hope and good cheer. Manhood or cowardice?"

"Manhood, Freedom," came a shout from all their throats.

The cloud of suffering soon after rolled away. Victory was theirs. The Child of Freedom was born.

(To be continued.)

## P. O. PENSIONS

An Employee Describes of What They Do and Do Not Consist.

The question has often been asked of the writer on various occasions, whether men employed in the U. S. P. O. receive a pension, the general impression being that men in this service are taken care of when old age arrives, or after a number of years' service. This article will show how the rank and file in this branch of the government service are treated in this matter.

First—When an employee is physically incapable, through old age (or through the exacting conditions which make the young prematurely old), and cannot show a fair standard, or keep up to the general average that is sought, he might be given time to improve, and if the standard desired is not then reached, he can then expect a reduction, or removal, for incompetency or physical disability.

Second—The work of the carrier compels him to combat the changes in the weather, and as he cannot afford to purchase clothing of a kind that would give protection against such changes he is very often taken sick, but his time absent from duty, for which he is docked, must not exceed ninety days, or he has the option of filling out his resignation paper or be removed from the service. The department might graciously allow him a little more time, or he might be reinstated, within a year, after that time he can hunt another job.

Pension, eh! Banish the thought!!!

A man in this service must work until his arms or legs give out, as there are any number of men anxious to get the job and the "pension." Two jobs for every man. How false. At the examinations, held now very frequently, there are always large numbers of men waiting to be appointed. But those that are in, and those coming in, are constantly getting disgusted and resigning, excepting those that are too well acquainted with conditions in other industries, and know it is a choice of two evils, of which 'tis best to throw both overboard.

"Tis said that if the present powers that be (representing the capitalist class) were shaky as to retaining the control of government, they might throw the post office employees some sort of pension sop, something like the new increase of salary, which is in reality no increase, when considering the high prices paid for the necessities of life, and which they will have to show results to get, and must be a submissive and goody-goody boy, too. Otherwise, nuff sed.

What with the different features tacked to this new increase of salary (save the mark), I'll warrant there will be any number of men willing to go back to the old law, it is as might be with a pension, a huge fraud (under present conditions), desired to dupe them to believe they get something. Yes, it is an opiate to lull them to sleep and leave them in a more helpless condition to combat the existing system.

A short time ago the carriers desired through their organization to arrange some sort of pension scheme, whereby those men grown grey in the service could retire on forty per cent. of his salary, and a substitute to do his work and receive the balance, until such time as he would be appointed regular, and then another to substitute the aged carrier, and so on until death would claim the pensioner.

This arrangement would not have cost the government a sou, still the powers that be objected.

There are quite a number of men now resigned or removed, since the ninety-day clause was established.

Why, you employees ought to save enough from your enormous salaries to tide you over, until such time arrives, then you can retire on your income, and not bother Uncle Sammy and the capitalist class, for whom you have slaved, I hear some say. Why on earth does the department employ so many superior officers, who do little or nothing only draw large salaries, and who aggravate the rank and file under them with their petty rules and technicalities.

Why right here there could be such changes brought about, top off many easy things, give politics such a shake-up, and be a saving of enough to pension those that are doing the actual work, the rank and file. What about the enormous sums overpaid to the railroad and steamship lines, for the carrying of the mails from station to station, the contracts for the different supplies, rentage or post offices, etc. etc.

"Tis enough. Do you want to get a pension under present conditions, with such strings that are usually attached to such laws that might be of benefit to labor? No intelligent workingman does.

There is only one way of getting something worth having, and worth

struggling for. It is this:

You have the power when organized industrially, of taking and holding that which you need to live and work with. The vast forces of nature and evolution are at your command, and which you will have to employ in order to be economically free, free from a yoke far worse than any other yoke yet placed on the necks of labor, that of a wage slavery with its manhood crushing conditions. Take your place in a society that will recognize those that have done their duty to that society, a society that will consider it a duty to encourage conditions that will protect citizens in the eventide of life. Throw the politically rotten system of capitalist governmental and private ownership of the means of production, transportation and distribution overboard, and establish the collective ownership of such necessities. This will cure the body politic of the social diseases with which it is troubled. You men in all branches of industry, and the Democratic party, "What the people want," yelled Becker, "is something now, not Socialism in a thousand years."

One of the Non-Pensioned.

## COBALT MINERS STRIKE.

Close Down Thirty Mines, In Answer To Wage Reduction.

Cobalt, Ont., July 8.—Cobalt Miners' Union has declared a general strike against thirty mines in the Cobalt district to take effect Monday morning, July 8th, for higher wages and better conditions.

Rousing meetings were held on Sunday afternoon and evening when hundreds of men joined the union and drafted a schedule of wages to go into effect this morning.

R. Roadhouse.

Cobalt, Ontario, July 12.—Everything is quiet and orderly. Mine owners are bringing in provincial police but there is nothing for them to do. Nipissing Company of Standard Oil fame are arming their few strike-breakers, with orders to shoot. Department of Labor have sent their representative here but Miners' Union does not wish to be handed over to mine owner "pending the award."

Capitalist press doing their dirty work stating that utterances are being made on public square that the mine owners will soon be in overall working with the men" which of course is "Inflammatory and seditious." Sale of literature is large. 300 "Story of great conspiracy," a large number of "Concentration of Wealth," and "Industrial Unionism" were disposed of at last night's open air meeting.

Industrial organization is the weapon with which to fight.

Roadhouse.

## HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade of labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereto the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as other information apply to the undersigned.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary, p. 20, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York (P. O. Box 1576).

## NEW BUTTONS.

We have a new style of emblem button, red enameled, gold finish, at 50 cents each.

We also have a new supply of the red celluloid button, at five cents.

The bronze button at 50 cents, New York Labor News Co., 28 City Hall Place, New York.

## THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

A pamphlet by the Boston Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Defense Conference, giving a sketch of the series of outrages perpetrated upon the W. F. of M., and culminating in the attempt to railroad its officials to the gallows. SHOULD BE WIDELY CIRCULATED. Five Cents a Copy; \$4 per 100.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

## "MILWAUKEE IDEA"

Gets a Big Lift From Theosophy in Cincinnati S. P. Convention.

Cincinnati, July 7.—There was a time when the only distinction that could be made between Local Cincinnati, Socialist Party, and section of the Socialist Labor Party was the stand the former took on the trade union question. The Socialist party at large could be assailed, but not Local Cincinnati. Those were the days when Trautmann, Gardner and Fox or Vanpel and Swing wrote platforms and waged Napoleonic battles for their adoption.

Last night the city convention of the Socialist Party was held at Workmen's Hall. If some time ago it was difficult to distinguish the local from an S. L. P. organization, it is more difficult now to distinguish it from a Tom Johnson wing of the Democratic party. "What the people want," yelled Becker, "is something now, not Socialism in a thousand years."

"Something now," or the "Milwaukee idea" was the keynote of the convention.

Two platforms were submitted to the convention. The first copy of the I. W. W. preamble, was presented by that very element that last year fought the so-called "Vanpel faction" tooth and nail. The present day "impossibilists" took their medicine "gracefully," it being administered by the well known physician Dr. Henslee, the leader of the reactionary forces.

While the platform committee was out, the convention proceeded to nominate the ticket. A certain Robertson, who was not present, was nominated for mayor. "Will he stand for the nomination," asked the chairman. "He'll stand on a Socialist platform," answered an "impossibilist." "Well," said the chairman dreamily, "this is a Socialist convention. Still, I cannot give you the information; the platform committee did not report yet."

Then came the report of the platform committee.

The platform is the "Milwaukee idea" all right; there can be no mistake about that. "What the people want" is:

"Public baths, hospitals and crematories."

Municipal coal yards, ice plant and milk depot.

The 8-hour day for all city employees, Wages according to the prevailing union scale.

More street cars.

No car fare unless passengers are provided with seats.

The issuance of bonds, etc., etc.

In support of this platform Mr. Millard made a great speech. Now, Millard, as everybody knows, is the famous disciple of Mme. Blavatsky. He was recently imported from Dayton to Cincinnati, "to place the party on a scientific basis." In the speech above mentioned, he gave some Marx and Engels talk that made the uninitiated sit up and take notice. He explained "scientifically" and to the satisfaction of most of his comrades, that both Marx and Engels favored the BUYING out of the capitalist class. And why should Local Cincinnati hesitate to follow the advice of the founders of Socialism?

Those who are intimately acquainted with Millard know that he does not make statements off-hand. Millard, like Harriet, lives in a different sphere from ordinary mortals. It is quite superfluous for him to study the writings of the founders of Socialism. He has a simpler method of acquiring information.

It is rumored that an "astral" wire connects the Socialist party headquarters with the spiritual world, and Millard is said to spend the hours between rooster crow and devil's exit at that wire. He comes in personal touch with the shades of Marx and Engels. And is there room to doubt or question his information?

But some there be who have their doubts in spite of all. Some people have only read Marx and possibly misunderstood him. For their satisfaction, "unser alter genosse" Schmitz, fortified handsomely with "dutch courage," described a private conference that occurred in Germany between Bismarck, Bebel and Liebknecht.

## WEEKLY PEOPLE

City Hall Place, New York.

P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Worth

Published Every Saturday by the

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Frank Dorn, National Secretary; Max

Heyman, National Treasurer.

Received at second-class matter at the

New York Post Office, July 12, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamp should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1885	2,068
In 1890	21,157
In 1895	36,554
In 1900	24,191
In 1905	24,172

Subscription price of the Weekly People: 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months.

Intellectual "work" is misnamed; it is a pleasure, a dissipation, and its own highest reward. The poorest paid architect, engineer, general, author, sculptor, painter, lecturer, advocate, legislator, actor, preacher, singer, is constructively in heaven when he is at work; and as far as the musician with the fiddlebow in his hand who sits in the midst of a great orchestra with the ebbing and flowing tide of divine sound washing over him—why, certainly, he is at work, if you wish to call it that, but, lord, it's a sarcasm all the same. The law of work does seem utterly unfair—but there it is, and nothing can change it: The higher the pay in enjoyment the worker gets out of it, the higher shall be his pay in cash also. And it's also the very law of those transparent swindles, transmissible nobility and kinship.

MARK TWAIN.

GNAWING AT THE FILE.

Senator Knox of Pennsylvania is the latest distinguished lawyer who found the clause in the United States Constitution, empowering Congress to regulate commerce, a mystery that the capitalist mind cannot fathom. In his recent New Haven speech the Senator gnawed at that file, and gnawed, and after talking nearly two hours he was no clearer than when he started. Senator Knox is no exception to his fellow capitalist lawyers. None is a jurist.

The constitutional clause vesting Congress with the power to regulate commerce is the distinctive act upon which the framers of the Constitution deserve credit. That clause was a stroke of genius. It is the clause that connects the past with the present and will connect the present with the future.

The capitalist mind is trained to the belief that commerce is cheating. Marx bestowed upon this aspect of bourgeois thought not a little of his vast stores of ridicule, and he turned upon it the flashlight of his genius. He proved that no inveterate a cheat is the capitalist that he is not aware the surplus values which he pockets are pocketed by virtue of an exchange of value for value. Commerce cannot separate itself from cheating in bourgeois society. All the same the idea of commerce has nothing to do with mutual over-reaching. Commerce, in its purity, means the exchange of value for value.

The only clause of the Constitution that will survive the political government which that document frames, is the clause vesting in the central government the power to regulate commerce. The political government once overthrown, the only function of importance left for the central authority to attend to is the function of "regulating commerce." That clause of the present constitution has hardly any application today. It looks like a strange cat in a parrot. The actual regulation of commerce implies the Socialist Republic. It implies a representation of industries. It implies the regulation of production itself. No wonder bourgeois-trained lawyers talk around the question whenever they tackle it, never grapple with the question itself.

## WELL FOR KIKUCHI.

Not, as a rule, are the regulation addressed delivered by notables on festal occasions before Colleges or Universities, at all original, or in any way worthy of note. As a rule there is in such addresses a formal stiffness and an odor of mustiness to conform with their surroundings. A notable exception to the rule was the address delivered at University College, London, by Baron Kikuchi of Japan. The Baron advised his countrymen to abolish their own and adopt the English language. In all the speeches made, and articles written, and invasions schemed in favor of an international language, the Baron's suggestion is the first step and the longest step taken in the right direction.

Strange as it may seem, the schemes to establish an international language—Volapük, Esperanto, or what not—by manufacture have found ardent response among Socialists. This is strange because better things should be expected

from Socialist minds, accustomed as these presumably are to the thought of evolution. The bourgeois reformer, the An-Archist, and all such imagine society can be improved by schemes. They ignore the evolutionary process; in other words, they ignore facts and adjust these to their fancies. That such folks should be blind to the facts essential to the structure of a language, and should buckle down to fabricate a new one is nothing strange. They know naught of the evolution that underlies language. It should be otherwise with the Socialist. Habituated to the evolutionary thought he is the last man with whom so rattle-brained a notion as the manufacture of a language should be expected to take lodgment. The scientific habits of thought the Socialist has presumably acquired, and which cause him to reject all "schemes" for social improvements, should be enough to open his eyes to the fact that A LANGUAGE IS A STRUCTURAL GROWTH.

A language does not consist of words. A language is a structure, and that structure is the slow growth of a thousand and one social and ethnic causes. Words are but the clothing of the structure of a language. No more than man can be created, as Goethe's Wagner tried to do, by crystallization, or a new social order by a scheme, can a language be created artificially. That a universal language will one day be spoken is certain. The same causes that have given birth to the scores of languages in existence, will lead, if not drive, civilized man in all latitudes to choose a common means to exchange their thoughts by.

Baron Kikuchi's suggestion is planted upon these principles. It rejects the idea of an artificially constructed language and suggests a natural one. It is in this respect that the Baron's words constitute the first and the longest step so far taken in the direction of an international language.

Before one can move forward the path must be cleared of rubbish. The rubbish of manufacturing a new language impedes to-day the path toward reaching the international language. The Baron's error in imagining that English, one of the existing living languages, can become the international medium of thought is an immaterial error. More likely is the forecast that Latin, the most heroic language ever spoken; a language that, besides being a spontaneous growth, has a monumental literature upon which modern intellect has found it profitable to what itself, and has gone in several degrees into all the European languages—more likely is that such a language, already international to a certain extent, will be raised to the dignity of actual internationality.

At any rate Baron Kikuchi has done well.

## "BUSTING" THE TOBACCO TRUST.

The United States has filed its suit against the \$250,000,000 Duke Tobacco Trust, involving no less than sixty-five constituent companies, and twenty-nine prominent individuals.

The bill of the suit, drawn up by special assistant U. S. Attorney General, James C. McNeilly, is a masterly one. It details the every-man's-hand-at-every-man's-throat policy by which the giant Trust has been reared. It tells of the oppressive attacks, the ferocious competition, the unfair trade methods, which make up the Trust's "business integrity" towards its rivals. It lays bare the conspiracies and underhand deals by which the Trust has secured the whip hand on the directing boards of its competitors, and throttled them. It exposes the secrecy as to their ownership of controlled companies, and the cloak of "independents" behind which the organizers of the Trust have worked, to defraud the public, cripple existing competitors, and keep out from the field new ones. It goes at length into the false statements and misrepresentations habitually indulged by the Trust towards the out-put of rival concerns. It tells the story of ruinous cutting of prices, in many instances far below the cost of production, and the underground manipulation of markets, all with a view to promoting that competition which capitalist apologists declare to be "the life of trade." And finally, having traced through a history of business rapine and ruin the careers of the Tobacco Trust as producer and wholesaler, McNeilly's bill does likewise with its career as retailer, with the inception and development of the United Cigar Stores Co. In short, the bill against the Duke Trust is as complete an exposé of the "chaps" methods of modern American capitalism as could be wished.

But the bill goes further: it asks for relief against the Trust. It asks the restraint of the constituent companies from engaging in inter-state or foreign commerce under the present organization; it asks that all contracts and conspiracies be declared illegal, and that they be not carried out; it asks that the Trust be dissolved; and that the monopoly in the tobacco business be wiped out.

When a man's prosperity is attacked, it is his cue to fly to its defense. When a business concern is smitten to the death, its stockholders rush to its aid. Is Wall Street doing either? No; the street is quiet; there is no panic on the market, not even on tobacco. The street has learned that Roosevelt's "attack on the Trust" is idle, much as the heading assault of the Knight of La Mancha on cer-

tain windmills. The big business interests, while naturally resenting the interference of the Big Stick in the business methods rendered imperative by capitalism, which the Big Stick itself upholds, are no longer scared into a seven-day'sague at a suit or even a decision against them. They realize that they are the outcome of centuries of industrial and commercial development, and cannot be curbed, cannot be headed off, cannot be "busted," without pitching the race back into primitive chaos. This calamity the Trusts, with exquisite good judgment, knows the race will not distract upon itself. The race is but waiting for the opportune moment to avail itself of the useful organizing work done by the Trusts by stepping itself into control of them, and declaring the Socialist Republic.

## THE NEW TENDENCY.

The July "Railroad Trainmen's Journal" is sorely distressed over the proposed war of the Manufacturers' Association on the unions of the Gompers type. The Journal quotes the "Wall Street Journal," the Washington Times, the New York Times and the New York Globe, in opposition to the Association's plans; and is of the opinion that nothing will come of them.

In this the Journal is a little too sanguine.

Since Mark Hanna's death, there is an apparent disposition on an increasing part of the capitalist class of this country to no longer conciliate the trades unions in the English fashion.

The German method of bluntly opposing them with military precision and methods is growing in favor. In Germany,

huge war funds are raised by the associated manufacturers; and industrial discontent is treated in a summary manner.

Recently 6,000 iron workers were effectively locked out in the Krupp works, in anticipation of a strike. Just previously, the tailors were treated to the same formula. Not separate crafts, but whole industries are shut down, until the discontent is thoroughly stamped out.

The Manufacturers' Association is doing a similar thing in this country. It is developing "labor commissioners,"

men who combine the lawyer and general in one. They are well paid.

Recently one of them, receiving \$10,000 a year, conducted the fight against the litho. unions on the eight hour issue.

The result was practically a lock-out,

in which defeat was administered to the craft organizations. The "labor commissioner," who thus "settled the labor problem" in the litho. industry,

had but a few months previously also

"settled" it, in the leading centres of

the clothing industry, such as Rochester,

where he broke the back of the A. F. of L. Garment Workers' Union.

The "Railroad Trainmen's Journal"

had better wake up to this new tendency on the part of certain elements

within the capitalist class. It is a dan-

gerous tendency—dangerous in that it proves the falsity of the doctrine of the mutual interests of capital and labor,

overthrown, the function of the Gom-

pers type of trades unionism as the

greatest bulwark against Socialism in

this country, will be ended. Then true

unionism will prevail—the revolutionary

unism of the Industrial Workers of the World, which teaches that the em-

ployed and the employing classes have noth-

ing in common, and urges organization

by industries instead of craft, in order

that the entire working class may take

and hold the means of production and

distribution by locking out the capital-

ist class.

No wonder the "Railroad Trainmen's Journal" is sorely distressed; it instinctively sees in the open capitalist hostili-

ty to the prevailing type of craft union

the future growth and supremacy of

the revolutionary industrial union.

The manner in which the French gov-

ernment suppressed the Midi revolt,

should cause those inclined to discard

political action, to stop and reflect.

J. B. Corey, the uncle of the President

of the Steel Corporation, is reported to

have said: "It's these theatre actresses

that cause all the trouble" with the

young married and unmarried mil-

lionaires. An original thinker this Corey is.

The millionaires produce the "ac-

tresses," and they are guiltless of the

rehearsed pranks that the actresses play

upon the millionaires.

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upon the millionaires.

Will there ever be an end to the crop

of scandals in Carnegie's plantation,

Pittsburg? First it is Corey, then

Thaw, then Thaw's cousin, then a num-

ber of others and now Maj. Harper

shoots Levi De Wolf, both wealthy

members of the Americus Republican

Club. The shooting is the result of "a

scandal which will stir Pittsburg so-

much as the heading assault of the Knight

of La Mancha on cer-

tain windmills. The big business interests,

while naturally resenting the interference

of the Big Stick in the business meth-

ods rendered imperative by capitalism,

which the Big Stick itself upholds, are no longer

scared into a seven-day'sague at a suit

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good judgment, knows the race will not

infect upon itself. The race is but wait-

ing for the opportune moment to avail

itself of the useful organizing work done

## CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BEING THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

### NEWS FROM THE FAR NORTH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I write from this place so that you may know where I am at in this land of the North. As I am working on a boat at present, you understand that I have a good chance to spread the good tidings of the modern labor movement. I expect to have a lot of books in by the time I get back to Fairbanks. I may have a chance to go to Dawson, Yukon Territory. If I do I shall hold some meetings there. There are three comrades on the boat, Albert Glens, H. L. Brincherhoff, and myself. I met Comrade Philip Schuh at Beches on his way to Inace, and Comrade G. Gavlet at Kaitag, on his way to Nome. They are all members of the Tanana Socialist Educational Society.

The comrades at Fairbanks are now building a headquarters for the club. It is going to be a good recruiting station for the revolutionary movement.

As to the strike in Fairbanks, I have no news until we get back up the Yukon river. Then I shall let the readers of The People know. I am getting subs for The People and the I. W. W. Bulletin right along and will send on a few in about a week.

Tours for Socialism and freedom,  
Carl Starkenberg,  
St. Michael, Alaska, June 13.

### WEIRD S. P. PRIVATE EDITORSHIP.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am sending you a copy of the Wheeling "Majority," a weekly so-called labor paper, started here some three months ago, and owned by an individual by the name of Hilton, who is also its editor. That Hilton is editing this paper for his own, and not for the benefit of the working class, whose interests he claims to represent, was most strikingly demonstrated by its first issue which contained many an unfair advertisement; and while the first issue appearing contained eight pages, not a single reference was made in that first issue to the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case. Did Hilton fear to displease his advertisers?

While it may be interesting to know that Walter B. Hilton, Editor, has been the leading member of the S. P. in this city—the S. P. Section here claimed over one hundred members last year, but is non-existent to-day—this S. P. socialist performed the great feat of editing the "Majority" for more than three months, not a single word referring to Socialism and its principles appearing in that time.

Tours for the Revolution,  
David Hochwald,  
Wheeling, W. Va., July 8.

### A TYPICAL INCIDENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—This afternoon I was standing and waiting for a car in front of the palatial residence of J. Oliver, the farm implement manufacturer; and next to Studebaker of the wagon company of that name, the biggest capitalist in the city. Two workingmen, father and son, were also waiting.

I remarked to one of them, "Surely the men who built that magnificent palace do not live in it!"

The father thereupon answered, "As long as workingmen will permit idlers to live in such palaces that long will they swelter in hovels."

I found out that he was a member of the Socialist Party of Ohio, but not in accord with its support of capitalist trade unions, and a great admirer of the I. W. W.

They asked for S. L. P. and I. W. W. literature; and I agreed to send them some. They promise to be good material for both organizations.

D. Rudnick,  
South Bend, Ind., June 19.

### ON ELECTING DELEGATES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It is strange but true that the workingmen have not yet learned to elect uncompromising, class conscious men as delegates to their national convention, where they are supposed to convene in the interest of the wage slaves, to agree and enact laws that will have the effect of overthrowing the wage system; to unite the working class instead of disuniting them, to bring them together on the industrial field, which means solidarity on the political field. But, no, such is not the case; they elect men that talk but do not act. They elect men that act as sub-lieutenants to Gompers and Mitchell. They are paid to disagree and wrangle over everything that is said to the interest of the working class; they mislead instead of lead the working mass. They do as Chas. Mahoney.

## THE BURNING QUESTION

—OF—

## TRADES UNIONISM

—By—

DANIEL DE LEON

The author goes into a searching analysis of unionism, showing the mistakes which have been incurred, and setting forth the correct tactics for the economic organization of labor.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY

## JAGER'S AGITATION

In Chicago Fruitful of Good Results To the S. L. P.

acting president of the W. F. of M., would have done, if he dared sell the miners to the highest bidder—to the robbing or exploiting class.

They make great efforts to revive the old trades union which is dying and about to be buried. In its place we have already a union called the Industrial Workers of the World, whose aim is to solidify all the workers in one union. Any workingman who opposes that opposes the solidarity of the working class; and is an unwise and uninformed fool. He is easily led by labor fakirs and traitors, with far-reaching effect.

This very day there are hundreds, yes, thousands, of able men striving and struggling in the City of Goldfield for a job. I have talked to many idle men. They say that "the I. W. W. has killed this place"; yet it is growing enormously. All they have in mind is the nursing of a job. They do not care for the idea that this giant infant, the I. W. W., is a "Trust Buster"—its aim is to bust the "Job Trust," commonly called the pure and simple trades union, which has so successfully helped to whip the working class into submission.

Let Industrial Unionism be the slogan.

Yours to the end,  
Thomas Dickman,  
Goldfield, Nevada, June 29.

### S. P. PAPERS AND THE UNION MOVEMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Some members of this Section have endeavored to organize the barbers of New York under the banner of the I. W. W.

After the first success in organizing several hundreds of Italian barbers, they attempted to get into the Union the Jewish workmen of the same trade and made arrangements together with the New York organizer of the I. W. W. to hold a mass meeting in the lower East Side to further their purpose.

At the mass meeting intervened some Jewish young men, who denounced the I. W. W. with all sorts of false arguments. But as soon as the true principles of the I. W. W. were explained to them, they admitted that they shared such principles, that they had been deceived, and that henceforth they would do their best to induce their fellow workers to join the I. W. W.

Then being asked where they had learned so many lies about the I. W. W. the young men said that they had read them in the Jewish paper, the Daily "Forward."

Without the confirmation of these misled workmen we knew of the trivial and scandalous means used by all the S. P. papers against the I. W. W., and we wish hereby to protest against the conduct of the S. P. and its papers, which is intended to oppose the revolutionizing of the labor movement in America, by cowardly upholding reactionary organizations, preventing thereby the formation of class consciousness and delaying the freedom of the working class!

Yours fraternally,  
John Di Gregorio, Sec.  
Harlem Section, Italian Socialist Federation.

New York, July 9.

### PROPAGANDA AMID PAIN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am sending five subscriptions for the Weekly People, the result of my stay at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. Comrade Boyle kept me supplied with the Daily People, which the ear patients read to the eye patients, with the above result.

M. J. Hoar.

Worcester, Mass., June 20.

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## HAMILTON PHOTOGRAPHED

GOLDFIELD SCAB-HERDER TRIES TO BAMBOOZLE PORTLAND WORKERS, WITH BAD RESULTS TO HIMSELF.

Chicago, Ill., July 8.—Since the last few weeks I am actively engaged in outdoor propaganda work in the city of Chicago.

As it is very warm, only outdoor meetings are held. Besides my own meetings, I herewith report that a number of others were held in the interest of the S. L. P.

So far I held about sixteen all told. Success characterized all of them.

The attendance is large, the demand for literature greater than ever and the recruiting of new members exceeds the expectation of the section.

While the work is arduous, owing to the number of car crossings, it is well repaid by the results obtained.

Questions are put at almost all of the meetings and the questioner usually approves of the answer.

The Socialist Party is not at all satisfied with my work. One of its members told me last night that I ought not to speak Socialism in Chicago, because I am a New Yorker and don't know the conditions of this city.

I didn't know that Socialism was a different thing in a different city. I shoved aside Marx, Engels, De Leon and others and I will devote my time to studying Chicago Socialism, a la the Socialist Party brand.

A week ago Sunday we were to hold a meeting on a certain corner and the meeting was announced a Sunday before. The Salvation Army always holds forth on that corner from 7 to 8:30 p. m. While we were waiting for them to leave I learned that the S. P. advertised a day before that they would hold a meeting on that corner with Coop, their candidate for mayor in the last campaign, as principal speaker. This was a trick to get us off the corner—as no two meetings are permitted to be held on one square.

We opened our meeting first. A young fellow somewhat intoxicated began to interrupt. Coop came, and thinking that the S. P. had captured the corner and mistaking me for a member of his party, he began to push the fellow out of the crowd. To this I had no objection whatsoever. But no sooner than I saw that he had the fellow out, when I began to wind up my argument and as loud as I could ended with the following: "And these are the principles advocated by our organization, the Socialist Labor Party."

Had I thrown a bomb at poor Coop it would have surprised him less. With his mouth wide open, he stood there gazing at me. He would have done anything to have that intoxicated fellow there again.

Shortly after Coop opened a meeting across the street, I challenged him to a debate a number of times, but he ignored me. I then continued with my address. His audience soon deserted him. He then played his last card by accepting the challenge.

It was not a regularly conducted debate as there was no special time allotted. I will not give my opinion, but I will report that a member of the Socialist party that was present, cried out, in the presence of all: "I am ashamed of my party. I'll join the Socialist Labor Party right now!"

He proposed himself that night. On that night it was announced that I would speak there the following Sunday, that is, last night.

Again we opened our meeting and they came after and opened theirs. Another speaker was brought for this occasion. I challenged him also. He ignored me. Then he challenged me. I accepted. He became frightened and shouted, "Some other time." This set everybody laughing.

I then told my audience that while the S. P. was ready and willing to drag the name of Socialism to the gutter and put it to ridicule the S. L. P. honors it and stands at all times ready to cower it with the efforts of its membership. I invited those present to a corner below, and there we had a peaceful meeting till eleven p. m. Then the speaker of the S. P., Dr. Herr Knopfngel, came to our meeting with his followers. Their presence caused the sale of 31 pamphlets "The New Jersey Unity Conference"—that is all I had with me—and other literature. One man joined the Party. A debate was arranged for Sunday next. Besides that, a member of the S. P., Ed. Evenson, put up 10 cents against my three dollars if I disproved his statement, "hat Haywood was never a delegate to the convention of the I. W. W."

I urged this on and explained to the audience that it is not the money that is involved, but the fact that the Socialist party membership resort to falsehoods to discredit the Socialist Labor Party. The above statement will be passed upon at next Sunday's meeting by the audience. Yours for the Social Revolution,

Henry Jager.

## I. W. W. TEXTILE STRIKE

ON IN RHODE ISLAND—FANCY WORSTED WEAVERS OPPOSE 2 LOOM SYSTEM.

Mapleville, R. I., July 9.—There is a strike on here. 180 weavers are out; about 500 workers are involved. The following circular has been issued:

"An injury to one is an injury to all!"

TEXTILE WORKERS, ATTENTION!

"Fellow Workers:

"We, the Weavers of the Coronet Worsted Co. of Mapleville, R. I., went out on strike June 26th against the 2 loom system on fancy worsted. Practically all the other workers following, with the result that the mills are now completely tied up."

"Fellow workers, we realize that if the 2 loom system is forced upon us, it is only a matter of time when it will be forced upon the other workers throughout the textile industry, with the result that ONE weaver will do the work of TWO, and the demand for weavers will fall by almost one-half. Then, while some weavers are slaving their lives away producing wealth for a class who weave not, neither do they spin."

"Send all contributions to ULRIC A. POULIN, treasurer of strike committee, Box 131, Mapleville, R. I."

"An itemized account of all money received and expended will be published after the strike."

The strikers appeal to The People readers who are textile workers. The solidarity shown by them, is worthy of support and the results of a victory here cannot be foretold.

The strikers intend to go back to work ORGANIZED, 150 having joined the Industrial Workers of the World. Organizer James P. Thompson is here to help us win this strike. All textile workers will realize the importance of this strike.

"Altogether out of keeping with the rest of the building" is the comment of Lawren Purdy on the plaster ornaments substituted for marble in the Hall of Records. When will the working class

other weavers will be tramping the country searching in vain for work. This fierce competition in the labor market would in time compel us to run TWO looms for less than we are getting for running one now. Therefore, feeling that this is your battle as well as ours, we call upon you to support us in this strike.

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"Altogether out of keeping with the rest of the building" is the comment of Lawren Purdy on the plaster ornaments substituted for marble in the Hall of Records. When will the working class

of the country realize that the parasitic capitalist class, and its reflexes, the grafting capitalist political parties, are altogether out of keeping with the rest of the industrial edifice and hurl them off their backs.

## LETTER-BOX

CUT-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A DOZA POSTAGE STAMP AND ADDRESS.

T. J. T., KANSAS CITY, MO.—Impossible to prove a negative. The way to do is demand of the worthy S. P. man an instance in which The People goes beyond battering the false economic or sociologic doctrines advanced by clergymen.

E. B., COLUMBUS, O.—Don't give up writing. Try again.

A. D. B., WHEELING, W. VA.—The way to win success is to earn it. The flabbergasting against "capitalist tyrants" will never earn success.

J. C., DETROIT, MICH.—Irritated by long living in the prison-house of old unvarying laws, what else are the Russian peasants to do than kick the traces?

A. L., NEW YORK—Your conclusions are all correct. They flow logically from your premises. But your premises are in each instance incorrect. You have been misinformed concerning the facts. For instance: Connally was not removed from the Sub-Committee by the N. E. C. on the ground of insubordination to the orders of the N. E. C. He was removed on the ground that, as proved to the satisfaction of six out of seven members of the N. E. C., he made a false report to the New Jersey Convention of the transactions of the N. E. C. in January.

If "insubordination", that is, failure to "adequately live up the national feature of the new scheme"—if that had been the cause of his removal then the

bulk of the Sub-Committee should and would also have been removed. They were not.

S. S. R., LAWRENCE, MASS.—First—Benjamin Kidd's works are worth reading. Though the man is no Socialist he has a thinking head.

Second—George Gunton is a literary prostitute. He is in the employ of the Standard Oil Company to spread false information in favor of the Trust. His works are simply worthless.

C. B. W., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Unless

# NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Second Day, Evening Session.

The N. E. C. assembled for its evening session of July 8th at 7:30 p.m. A communication from the California S. E. C. was received.

Julius Eck of New Jersey moved that it be understood that any member of the N. E. C. sub-Committee has free access to any document which regularly comes before that body, and that Chas. Chase be sustained in his appeal on this point. Seconded by John Kircher of Ohio and carried unanimously.

A resolution introduced by D. E. Gilchrist and seconded by Kircher, read:

Whereas, The N. E. C. has disapproved certain acts of the sub-Committee on the ground of such acts not being within the province of the sub-Committee; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the N. E. C. accepts and validates all of those past acts of the sub-Committee with the understanding that in the future said committee will refer all matters of State, National and international importance to the N. E. C. Carried unanimously.

It was decided that hereafter the minutes of the sub-Committee be kept as those of the present N. E. C. meeting, by having all motions submitted in writing and signed by the mover and seconder and that a roll-call vote be taken on all matter.

Attention is hereby called to last in last week's published report. As the sending of the Party archives to the Wisconsin University was the action of the old sub-Committee, and was approved by the last N. E. C. meeting, this sub-Committee was not held responsible.

In the matter of the request of the sub-Committee that Charles Chase be removed from it, it was resolved that, "whereas, the activity of Comrade Chase, which the N. E. C. sub-Committee complains of, and for which reasons the N. E. C. sub-Committee asks the removal of that Comrade from the N. E. C. sub-Committee, has been substantially endorsed by the N. E. C. in every particular, therefore, it is resolved, that the N. E. C. holds that the removal of Comrade Chase is in no way justified." All voted in favor, except Jacobson, N. Y.

The committee on the amendment to the constitution to permit the admission of race federations reported, and the report was received, but owing to the lateness of the hour, action was deferred, and the Committee adjourned, to reassemble at 10 a.m. July 9.

## Third Day's Session.

On Tuesday, July 9th, when the Committee was called to order, Chairman Gilchrist informed the body that a note from James Connolly, asking permission for the floor, to appeal from the decision of the New Jersey membership recalling him from the N. E. C. had been received. The request was granted and Connolly thereupon took the floor.

After a lengthy discussion it was moved by Kircher and seconded by Johnson to dismiss the appeal. It was carried, with two dissenting opinions.

This consumed the morning session and adjournment followed till 2 o'clock.

In the afternoon session communication from the Australian Socialist Labor Party was received requesting that the delegation of the S. L. P. of America to the Stuttgart Congress represent them also. The request was granted. Communications from the State convention of Pennsylvania and from Section Tacoma, Wash., were also received.

Here the meeting adjourned to reconvene at 7:30 p.m.

On Tuesday evening, July 9, the third session of the N. E. C. for the day was begun. The latter part of the afternoon and most of the evening were taken up by the discussion of "As To Politics," the position taken by the Editor in the matter, and D. E. Gilchrist's attitude toward the Editor. A motion by Eck, and seconded by Marek, read:

"As to the matter of the complaint by Gilchrist (Pa.) that the Editor of The People conducted the discussion on "As To Politics" in an autocratic manner, in that he excluded the Party membership from participation, the Editor of The People represented—

"First—That the S. L. P. is not an Anarchist organization. It believes in headship. Not being an autocratic organization, the S. L. P. reserves the power at any time to remove the headship whom it elects to conduct any of its Departments. The People is one of these Departments, the Party's Editorial Department. A Department, no more than a ship, can be steered by a multiplicity of hands. The subject "As To Politics" required systematic handling. This was impossible if every one was to participate in the early part of the debate, so long as the anti-political men had the floor."

"Second—That just so soon as that part of the discussion, requiring systematic handling, was over, the columns of The People were opened to all the

Party members who desired to express themselves, and that all those who availed themselves of the opportunity had their articles published.

The N. E. C. dismisses the complaint of Gilchrist, and upholds the conduct of the Editor of The People."

The motion was carried.

Gilchrist and Jacobson asked to be allowed to go on record as not voting on this proposition, on the ground that if they voted "No" it would mean that they (Gilchrist and Jacobson) said in effect that they believed the S. L. P. was an anarchist organization.

A motion was passed and carried that the action of the Editor of The People, relative to the Gilchrist communications be sustained. Gilchrist asked to be recorded as refusing to vote on this motion on the ground that he did not make any formal complaint in this matter to the N. E. C.

The meeting adjourned to reconvene at 10 A.M. Wednesday, July 10.

## Fourth Day's Session.

The morning session of July 10, was begun by the reading by De Leon of a letter from the International Socialist Bureau.

Moved by Kircher, seconded by Marek, That the N. E. C. instruct the National Secretary to forward to the International Bureau the answers submitted by the representative of the S. L. P. on the International Bureau and to inform the Bureau that the said answers are the answers of the N. E. C. Carried.

Jacobson, in order to avoid any misunderstanding, wished to be recorded that he voted to dismiss the appeal of Connolly, and that the motion carried was a substitute to a regular motion of his which stated that Connolly had made his appeal null and void by his action in New Jersey.

Moved by Johnson, seconded by Marek, That the N. E. C. recommend to the Labor News to accept and publish H. Bottema's translation of "What Means This Strike?" in Dutch if, or as soon as, the financial and mechanical powers so allow. Carried.

Moved by Marek, seconded by Kircher, That the N. E. C. instructs the National Secretary to inform Comrade Eide that the N. E. C. does not consider it advisable to publish his article on the Minnesota matter. Carried.

Communication from H. Schade, of Los Angeles, California, was received.

Moved by Johnson, seconded by Marek, That the N. E. C. instructs the National Secretary to answer Comrade Schade's letter communicating to him the sentiments expressed by the N. E. C. in session. Carried.

**Discussion on Race Federations.**

Motion by Gilchrist, seconded by Marek, That in the matter of admitting the Language Federations to membership in the S. L. P., that the proposed resolutions and amendments to the constitution be published in The People for discussion, additional amendments and suggestions, with the understanding that the whole matter be referred to the next National Convention of the S. L. P. for final discussion. Carried.

The manager's request that the committee go into Executive Session while hearing his report was granted. His report consumed the rest of the afternoon session.

At 8 P.M., July 10, the chairman called the National Executive Committee to order for the evening session.

Eck moved, and Reimer seconded his motion. That in the case of propositions, upon which the N. E. C. is to be polled, and which reach the N. E. C. through the office of the National Secretary, that the result of the poll must be in the hands of the National Secretary within thirty days after the date of the issue of such proposition. Carried.

The N. E. C. Sub-Committee was authorized to issue credentials to any party member in good standing who wishes to attend the Stuttgart International Socialist Congress.

## Fifth Day's Session.

The morning session of July 11 was called to order at 9 A.M. John Kircher, of Ohio, submitted his most successful plan of selling Labor News literature, especially the Sue books, and said that if his railroad expenses (only) were given him, he would explain his method to all sections in his state and those within a short radius outside of it. The National Secretary was instructed to pay such expenses.

Boris Reinstein, of Buffalo, who was present, was given the floor when the resolution of Section Erie County, N. Y., urging the elimination of internal party matters from The People and the creation of a special bulletin for such publications, was introduced. He stated the reasons that induced that section to make the proposition, the advantages of its adoption and made a strong appeal in behalf of Section Erie County to have such bulletin, if found feasible, established as soon as possible.

Communication from Section Spokane was received and the National Secretary instructed to answer it.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2 P.M.

The vacancy in the Sub-Committee caused by Connolly's removal was filled by Katz of N. J. Crawford resigned from the Sub-Committee because he had accepted a position with the Labor News Co., and Jacobson resigned because he is a member of the N. E. C. These places were filled by Nils Malmberg, of New Jersey, and Edmund Seidel, of New York.

Moren and Oipp resigned from the Sub-Committee because they had accepted seats on the State Executive Committee, the National Executive Committee passing a resolution against a member occupying both offices. In their places were elected I. Weisberger, of N. Y., and Emil Muller, of Brooklyn.

The vacancy caused by Eck resigning from the Sub-Committee was filled by Woodward, of N. J.

The following resolution, moved by Olive M. Johnson and seconded by Joseph Marek, was carried:

Resolved, That propositions to come before the N. E. C. when in session, should come through the regular channels—the National party officers, the N. E. C. members, the Sub-Committee, through an elected committee, State Committees, or Sections in States where there are no State Committees or members-at-large in states where there are no State Committees." D. E. Gilchrist asked to be recorded as voting No on this motion on the ground that it is at variance with the party's National Constitution.

The following resolution was received: Resolution adopted by Branch II, Section South Hudson, at meeting held June 29, 1907, and ordered sent to New Jersey State Executive Committee:

Whereas, James Connolly, the former N. E. C. member of New Jersey, in his report to the open convention of this State, held last February made grave charges against the N. E. C. and the editor of The People; that the former at its last session had been sentimentalized by the editor of The People into voting away its right of supervision over the Party press;

Whereas, In making this report Connolly stated that if he had the minutes of the N. E. C. with him his statement would be borne out;

Whereas, The minutes of the N. E. C. subsequently furnished to our State Committee by the National Secretary, contained no record of such action;

Whereas, The Daily People of last February 28th contained what purported to be a full statement by the editor of The People of the actual happenings in the N. E. C. and this report was substantiated and endorsed and Connolly's report repudiated by all the members of the N. E. C. who were at the meeting;

Whereas, Connolly never cleansed himself before the New Jersey membership and never attempted to deny the facts charged by the editor of The People and confirmed by the members of the N. E. C.;

Whereas, Connolly further misdeemed himself by misusing his office on the N. E. C. sub-Committee, to persecute through an investigating committee the New Jersey members to whom the thanks of the State are due for having taken the initiative in speedily ascertaining the truth in the matter of Connolly's report, and also to persecute the editor of The People, then in the far West on an arduous mission for the Party for having speedily compiled with the request of the said New Jersey members;

Whereas, The vicious and double dealing conduct of Connolly moved the members of the Party in New Jersey to exercise their rights granted by the constitution of summarily ridding the N. E. C. of his presence;

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Committee of New Jersey be called upon to instruct the new N. E. C. member of this State to move at the next meeting of the N. E. C. that Connolly be removed from the sub-Committee for conduct unworthy of the S. L. P. and as a source of grave danger in the councils of the Party.

C. J. Wolf, Chairman.

Chas. Schrafft, Organizer.

John Hossack, Secretary.

Discussion ensued as to whether or not the N. E. C. should instruct the N. E. C. member, and it was the sense of the body that he should go unstructured, the Committee having confidence in the intelligence of the member that he would know how to act for the interest of the Party. The following resolution was then adopted by the N. E. C.

Whereas, The spirit of the demand for the withdrawal of James Connolly as the N. J. N. E. C. member was such as could not be misunderstood;

He finally admitted that Reilly was at the scene of the explosion and might have been in his store.

The prosecution has brought here a whole array of witnesses to place in rebuttal—far more than they used in making the case. They have detectives galore, mining corporation officials and other "desirable citizens" in squads. They are arriving on every train and telegrams are being sent almost every hour of the day for other witnesses.

The defense will have a sur-rebuttal, whereby they will try to secure admission of testimony hitherto inadmissible.

Wade R. Parks.

## DAY OF RUM FOR PROSECUTION.

(Continued from page 1.)

Mrs. Guibbini also took the stand and denied what Reilly had said.

On cross-examination Guibbini said he had received \$325 as traveling expenses for coming to Boise to testify.

He finally admitted that Reilly was at

the scene of the explosion and might have been in his store.

The prosecution has brought here a

whole array of witnesses to place in rebuttal—far more than they used in making the case. They have detectives galore, mining corporation officials and other "desirable citizens" in squads. They are arriving on every train and telegrams are being sent almost every hour of the day for other witnesses.

The defense will have a sur-rebuttal,

whereby they will try to secure admission of testimony hitherto inadmissible.

Wade R. Parks.

## SECTION MILWAUKEE'S NEW OFFICERS.

The following are Section Milwaukee's new officers: Organizer, A. N. Koolshinsky; Rec. Secy., Albert Schaefer; Fin. Secy., John Vitzthaler; People agent, Frank Wilke; Socialistic Arbeiter Zeitung agent, Roehm Babnick; Literary Agent, F. G. Kremer.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

N. J. S. E. C.

Meeting held Sunday, June 30, at Helvetia Hall, Paterson; president: Buechner, Eck, Langraf, Lessig and Butterworth; Ball and Horkey absent. Buechner in the chair. The vote of the N. E. C. member was canvassed and resulted as follows:

Com-	Eck, noly.
Essex County .....	3 13
Hoboken .....	14 0
South Hudson Branch I .....	5 2
South Hudson Branch II .....	5 0
Passaic County .....	31 1
Plainfield .....	0 6
Member-at-large .....	1 0
Total .....	59 22

Secretary was instructed to issue credentials as N. E. C. member to comrade Eck, and to notify National Secretary of Eck's election to the N. E. C.

The following resolution was received:

Resolution adopted by Branch II, Section South Hudson, at meeting held June 29, 1907, and ordered sent to New Jersey State Executive Committee:

Whereas, James Connolly, the former N. E. C. member of New Jersey, in his report to the open convention of this State, held last February made grave charges against the N. E. C. and the editor of The People.

The address of General Secretary Trautmann will be delivered from the Band stand. Remember that if the weather is bad for the open air, the audience will use the Dancing Pavilion and the meeting will go on, rain or shine.

Secretary, L. U. 257, I. W. W. Columbus, Ohio, July 14.

## STRIKE

At Tacoma smelter still on. All smeltermen and union sympathizers are requested to stay away until strike is settled.

Pay no attention to newspaper reports. We will advertise when the strike is called off.

Smeltermen's Union, No. 545, of I. W. W.

Joe Barnsdollar, Secy.

Frank Ewing, Pres.

## CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C. of Canada, London, June 30. All present but Pearce and Morrison; Pearce excused. Minutes adopted as read.

Communications: From H. L. Burfee, Ottawa. Moved by Bryce, seconded by Weitzel, same be filed. Carried. From Section London enclosing \$5.00 for B. C. organizer's fund and \$2.50 for stamps.

Moved by Bryce seconded by Courtney that same be received and filed that B. C. fund be forwarded. Carried. Bill from Economic Ptg. Co. for \$3.50 for letter heads. Moved by Weitzel seconded by Bryce same be paid. Carried.

Under reports National Secretary reported having carried out instructions of N. E. C.

Moved, seconded and carried that all sections within two hours' ride from New York City be instructed to submit to the January session of the N. E. C. a list of names of all members whom they recommend for service on the Sub-Committee (giving their respective vols), and including also individual volunteers for that of

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